

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Jones, Henry, Farmstead

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 17000 Highway EE [n/a] not for publication

city or town Sedalia [X] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Pettis code 159 zip code 65301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Mark A. Miles

Oct 15, 2008

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/ Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
1		sites
	4	structures
		objects
5	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURAL/animal facility

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/storage

AGRICULTURAL/storage

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian/ Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Metal/tin

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets for Section No. 7

Jones, Henry, Farmstead
Name of Property

Pettis County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1868-c.1900

Significant Dates

1868

1878

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jones, Henry (contributing designer)

Barnhart, Robert (head carpenter/builder)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
Pettis County, Missouri

Summary:

The Henry Jones Farmstead is located approximately 12 miles northeast of Sedalia, at 17000 Highway EE in Pettis County, Missouri. The centerpiece of the 400 acre farm is the Jones House, a 2-story brick house with Italianate architectural details constructed in 1878. The main block of the house is built on a Georgian plan and is topped by a widow's walk. The ell on the east side of the house consists of a summer kitchen that was constructed in 1885 and later connected to the house. To the east and south of the house are three contributing outbuildings: a frame gable roof tenant cottage (c. 1892), a buggy house (c. 1890), and a transverse crib barn (1892). There are two non-contributing outbuildings on the property, a chicken house (constructed in 1910 and altered in 1998), and a machine shed (1977-1978) located northwest of the house. There are four noncontributing structures on the property, 3 round metal grain bins and a cistern (date unknown) located south and southwest of the machine shed. The farmhouse and outbuildings sit just over 1/2 mile off of Highway EE on gently rolling pasture and fields. Swales indicating the remnants of the Arrow Rock-Georgetown Road (Osceola Trail) can be seen to the west of the house (contributing site). The house and outbuildings are in excellent condition and have not been altered significantly since their construction. The farmstead retains its integrity to the period of significance and continues to convey significance as a historic architectural and agricultural property of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Elaboration:

Setting:

The Henry Jones Farmstead is located in rural Pettis County, 12 miles northeast of Sedalia, the county's principle city. The property is bordered by Missouri Highway EE on the west and Kemp County Road on the north. The house and principle outbuildings are located on a three acre farm yard. The house sits on a gentle knoll bordered by lawn, flower gardens, with pasture, fields and wooded areas further out. The house is reached by a long (7/10 of a mile), curving drive off of Highway EE. Surrounding the central farm yard are terraced fields and pasture lands. Most of the terracing has been undertaken since the 1950s, the earliest terracing dates from the 1950s and was, according to family oral history, constructed using a mortarboard plow. Land to the west of the house lies in two sections and was terraced in the 1960s. Fields along Kemp Road and Highway EE were terraced in the mid-1990s. Today, all crop land on the 400 acre property has been terraced to detain or control the flow of water and to check erosion. Though this terracing somewhat alters the contours of the land, it is evidence of the continued agricultural use of the property, and has not significantly altered field division or land use since the period of significance. See aerial map on page five for detail of field layout and topography.

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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
Pettis County, Missouri

Henry Jones Residence, Contributing

Constructed in 1878, the Henry Jones House is a two-story brick, central passage Georgian Plan home with Italianate styling. The main block of the house measures approximately 45' X 33' and there is a 30' X 26' ell on the rear. The house and ell sits on a brick foundation that is 2 feet thick. The west-facing facade is symmetrical, and has a portico with balustraded deck that is centered in the five-bay façade. Among the Italianate features are a low-pitched hipped roof, segmental-arched headers above windows, paired brackets on the cornice line. The ell consists of what was once a separate summer kitchen (built 1885) that was later connected to the main block. Frame porches with slight arches between each post line the north and south sides of the ell.

The house has been updated to accommodate the residents of the house, but retains much of its original features and appearance. It is a well-preserved example of Georgian architecture with Italianate surface elements. The house has a brick foundation that is almost two feet thick, with sixteen-inch-thick common bond brick interior and exterior walls. The structure features original shutters and much original window glass in the four-over-four windows highlighted by segmental arches and stone sills. Original hidden gutters also remain intact and functional. The low pitched hipped roof retains its original or early standing-seam tin roof. Modern coping material has been applied to the two chimneys, presumably to protect the original masonry. Though there have been some alterations to the main block the significant architectural features of the structure has been maintained.

The interior is almost entirely original, including twelve-foot ceilings in most downstairs rooms and 11 1/2-foot ceilings on the second floor. The ceiling in the bedroom on the first floor was lowered in 1969 to accommodate plumbing for the upstairs. The thirty-two-foot long central hallway leads into a straight-run staircase with a tapering, octagonal newel post. The handrails, spindles and newel post are all of Missouri walnut. Other original features include the pilaster mantel in the southwest living room, transoms, each with two or three glass panels, above the doorways, most of which are slightly arched, and completely original interior trim in every room. All rooms have original plaster over brick walls, and pine floors. The top pieces of door and window framing are modestly pedimented. The northwest living room, formerly the parlor, has more elaborate millwork, window panels and doors.

The original plan of the home included four rooms of roughly the same dimensions on each floor. Rooms are approximately 14 ½ x 16 feet, and there is a wide central hall. Some alterations have been made in one upstairs room to provide contemporary bathroom and storage upstairs; otherwise the rooms in the main block remain original in every detail. An opening in the ceiling of the upstairs hall allows access to the attic and to the centrally located deck, or widow's walk on the roof.

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In 1968-9, the new occupants removed the west wall of the kitchen and extended the old kitchen to the east exterior wall of the main house. This expansion incorporated the enclosure, summer kitchen and north porch to create a new kitchen, bathroom and family area. A wood -burning fireplace made of old brick replaced the original east flue. A pig's foot track can be seen in one of the bricks on the hearth. A piece of walnut harvested from the property us used as a mantel. A steel beam supports the opening between the summer kitchen and the original back porch. As part of this phase of renovation a bedroom on the second floor was converted to a bathroom and storage area. Since that time, the owners have been meticulous in their commitment to preserve and thoughtfully maintain the Jones house, implementing only very conservative modifications.

Tenant Cottage, Contributing

The two-room frame tenant cottage is located east of the main dwelling measures 26 feet by 14 feet. It is a gable-end building of very basic design, exhibiting two-over-two windows and clapboard siding and a newer corrugated metal roof. The interior space is divided into two small rooms and an attic (loft) above. It was originally located on the west side of the main house, but was moved to its present location ca. 1907.

Transverse Crib Barn, Contributing

The very well-preserved transverse-crib mortise and tenon barn, constructed in 1892, is sheathed in board and baton siding, and was more recently re-covered in metal. The structure measures 57' X 42', and is situated on a slope, creating a lower (basement) typical of German "bank barns" and exhibits a solid foundation of cut local stone. The main floor has a small feedway down the middle and crib and granary. The central passage allows access to flanking bays on the east and west sides as well as to the stairway to the open hayloft above.

Buggy House, Contributing

The west-facing buggy house was built in 1890. It has a rectangular footprint measuring 12' X 24'. The building has a gable roof with wood sheathing and a metal roof with a concrete floor and foundation. There is one window on the south wall and a set of board batten doors on the west. The building has metal siding over the original wood framing.

Chicken House, Non-contributing

Constructed c. 1910 as a chicken house, this building is located east of the tenant cottage. The building originally had a saltbox type roof, with storage on the upper levels and chickens housed on the first floor. It was frame with a stone block foundation and concrete floor. In 1998, the building was altered, removing the taller side of the building and adding a side gable roof. Metal siding was applied over the wood siding and two sliding doors were added to the south elevation.

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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
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Machine Shed, Non-contributing

Constructed in 1977-1978, the machine shed replaced a horse barn that stood on the same location. The replacement structure sits on the original 1885 barn foundation and measures 36' X 70'. It is used to house farm machinery and is in good condition.

Grain Bins, 3 Non-contributing structures

Just southwest of the machine shed are three round metal grain bins arranged in a row running north and south. Though one of the three is larger, they are each covered in corrugated metal siding and have a conical top. These were constructed about the same time as the machine shed.

Cistern, Non-contributing

Located just south of the barn is a cistern with metal pump handle and concrete cap. The cistern may date to the period when the horse barn was located at the site of the machine shed. However, since no date for the cistern could be established it is counted as a non-contributing resource.

Arrow Rock-Osceola trail, Contributing Site

The Arrow Rock-Osceola trail extended roughly from Arrow Rock in Saline County, south to Osceola in St. Clair County. It cut a swath through Pettis county roughly along the current paths of State Highways N, J, EE, and HH to Sedalia, then diagonally on Highways B., 127, and 52 to Clinton (Henry County).¹ The trail crossed the Jones property for approximately 1/2 mile from northeast to southwest starting about 1/3 mile east of Kemp Corner settlement along Kemp Road, extending diagonally to about 1/3 mile south of Kemp Corner on Highway EE. The swales left are still identifiable in the pasture west of the house and can be seen from the front door of the house and from the curve in the driveway.

¹ W.A. McVey. *Yester Years—A Study of Missouri's First and Transportation Systems in Central Missouri*. N.p.: n.p., n.d.

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Aerial Map, Rough boundaries shown with white line.



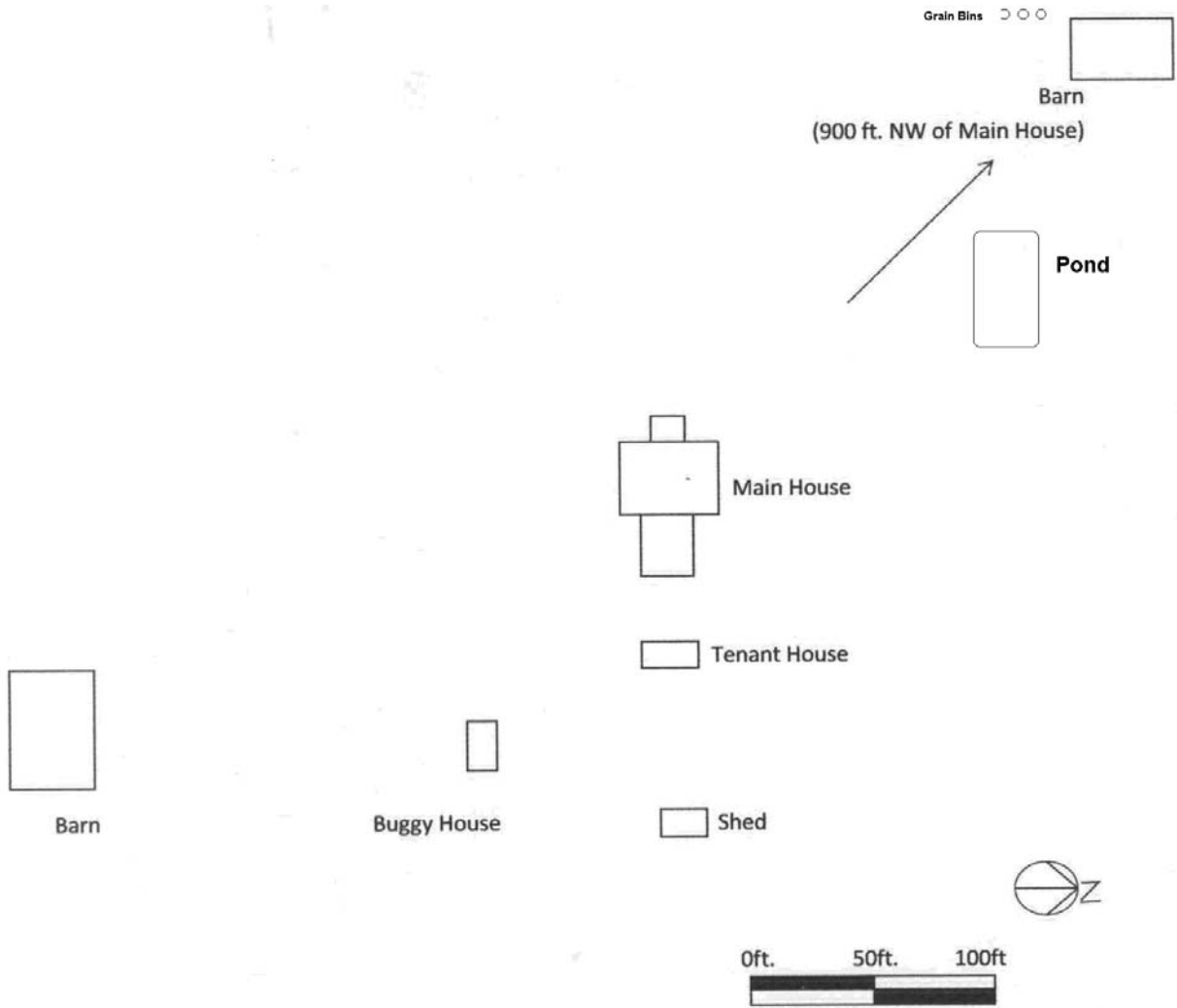
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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
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Farmyard Site Plan




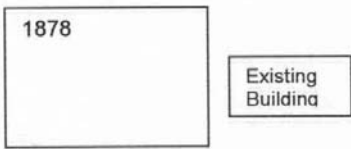
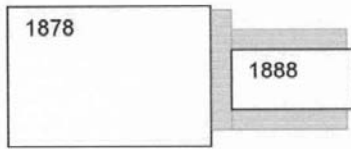
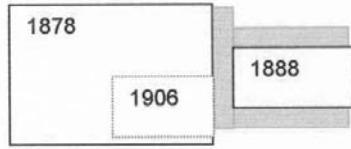
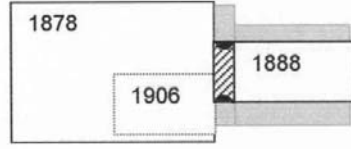
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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
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Building History, compiled by Nancy L. Jones, 2005

Description	Picture
<p>1868-1878</p> <p>Henry and Sarah Jones and family came to Pettis County, Missouri in 1868. They lived in the existing home, known as the Joplin House.</p>	
<p>1878</p> <p>Henry Jones began building a new home in 1878. Enough brick were kilned on the property for a new living structure and future replacement of the existing building. The structure had a standing rib metal roof. Enough work was completed by the end of the year, 1878, for the family to live in the new home and to have holiday dinners in the dining room.</p> <p>A Georgian/Italianate architecture was chosen. Each floor has a center hallway with four rooms. A fruit cellar was dug under the northeast side of house and accessed from the outside.</p>	
<p>1888</p> <p>A new brick structure replaced the existing building in 1888. The new structure had a metal roof. Porches were built on the south, west and north side of the building. This section was the summer kitchen.</p>	
<p>1906</p> <p>A basement was added under the dining room in 1906 to support a wood furnace.</p>	
<p>1924</p> <p>A tornado in 1924 damaged the balustrade, two chimneys on the living structure, and the metal roof on the summer kitchen. The balustrade and chimneys were repaired and the metal roof nailed to the summer kitchen. In 1924 an enclosure was added to connect the living structure and the summer kitchen. Doors from the enclosure opened to the north and south porch as well as to the living structure and summer kitchen.</p>	

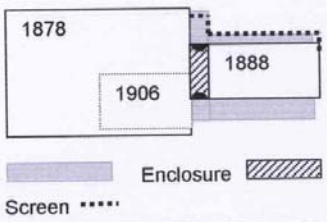
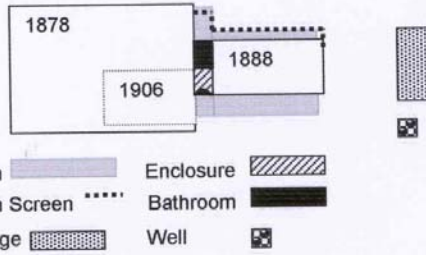
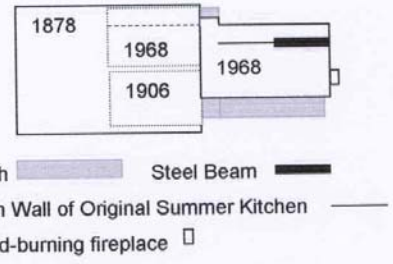
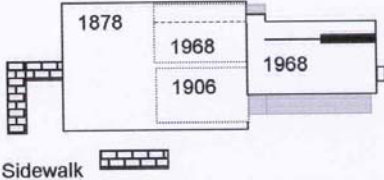
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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
Pettis County, Missouri

Building History, compiled by Nancy L. Jones, 2005

<p>1930's</p> <p>During the 1930's the north porch off of the summer kitchen was screened in. In 1938 a tarpaper roof replaced the metal roof on the summer kitchen. The summer kitchen roof had leaked ever since the 1924 tornado.</p>	 <p>1878 1906 1888</p> <p>Porch Enclosure Porch Screen</p>
<p>1950's</p> <p>Electricity was added in the mid 1950's. A coal furnace replaced the 1906 wood-burning furnace after the electricity was installed.</p> <p>A new well was drilled in front of the cottage in 1955. Plumbing was added in 1956 with part of the enclosure becoming a bathroom. Running water was added to a sink in the summer kitchen.</p> <p>Note: The cottage was originally built in the mid to late 1890's northwest of the Jones Farm home and northwest of the "horse" barn. In 1907, the cottage was relocated to just east of the summer kitchen.</p>	 <p>1878 1906 1888</p> <p>Porch Enclosure Porch Screen Bathroom Cottage Well</p>
<p>1968</p> <p>The summer kitchen was gutted and expanded in 1968. The expansion incorporated the enclosure, summer kitchen and north porch to create a new kitchen, bathroom and family area. A steel beam was added to the north wall of the original structure. Steps to the basement were now inside instead outside or of off of the door porch. A wood-burning stove flue was rebuilt on east to be a wood-burning fireplace.</p> <p>A bedroom on the 2nd floor of the living structure was converted to bathroom and storage room in 1968. The coal furnace was removed in 1968 and hot water heat installed in the living structure and electric heat installed in the new kitchen. Storm windows were added to each window.</p> <p>The balcony was reopened in 1968 after being "off-limits" to children for many years.</p>	 <p>1878 1906 1968 1968</p> <p>Porch Steel Beam North Wall of Original Summer Kitchen Wood-burning fireplace</p>
<p>1970's</p> <p>Updates in the 1970's included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing a new brick front door sidewalk in 1971 and early 1972. • Room remodels were ??? 	 <p>1878 1906 1968 1968</p> <p>Sidewalk</p>

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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
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Building History, compiled by Nancy L. Jones, 2005

<p>1980's</p> <p>Updates in the 1980's include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air conditioning was installed in the kitchen and first floor of the living structure in ???. • A brick patio was added to the north side of the kitchen in the late 1980's. 	<p>Sidewalk or Patio</p>
<p>1990's</p> <p>Updates in the 1990's include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cement sidewalk from the kitchen to the south driveway was replaced by a brick sidewalk in the late 1990s. • A new roof was added to the kitchen in the late 1990s. 	<p>Sidewalk or Patio</p>
<p>2000's</p> <p>Updates since 2000 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trim, shutters and porches were painted in 2005. Windows were repaired as needed. 	<p>Sidewalk or Patio</p>
<p>The Barns</p> <p>The "old" barn was built in 1878 just prior to commencing work on the living structure. Construction workers slept in the "old" barn while building the living structure which began in 1878. The "old" barn was torn down in the 1990's.</p> <p>A "horse" barn was built in 1885 northwest of the Jones Family Home. The structure was torn down in 1977-1978 and replaced by a metal barn.</p> <p>The "cow" barn south of the Jones Family Farm is thought to have built around 1892.</p>	

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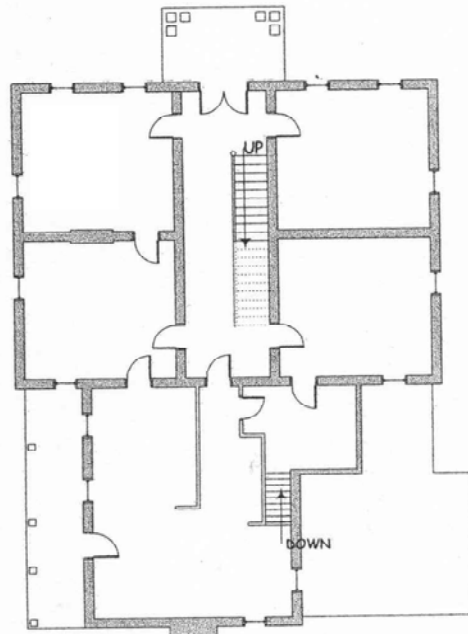
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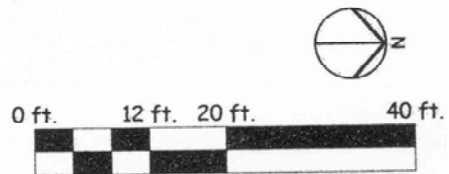
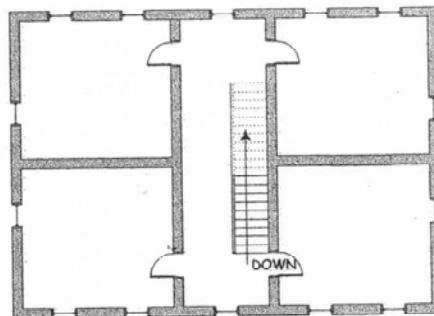
Jones, Henry, Farmstead
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Jones House, floorplans. Prepared by Brett Rogers.

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
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Historic Photo, Jones House, 1894



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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
Pettis County, Missouri

Summary Paragraph:

The Henry Jones Farmstead, 17000 Highway EE, in rural Pettis County, Missouri is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of AGRICULTURE and ARCHITECTURE. Though farmed as early as 1831, it was not until Henry Jones and his wife Sarah purchased the property in 1868 that the farmstead began to take on its current appearance. The Joneses likely benefited from previous development of the farm because the early agricultural census indicate that it was prosperous, producing a wide variety of agricultural goods. Like other Pettis County farms in the late 19th Century, the Jones practiced general farming, raising grain crops, livestock and fruit in a small orchard. The nominated farmstead includes the original 400 acres of farmland owned by Henry Jones, near the center of which is a small cluster of residential and agricultural buildings. The centerpiece of the property is the Jones House, a 2-story Georgian plan house with Italianate details constructed in 1878. Though very formal in plan and restrained in architectural detail, this well-maintained house is one of the grandest late 19th Century houses in rural Pettis County. Also contributing to the property are a bank barn, buggy house, and tenant cottage, all built in the 1890s. The agricultural acreage and a long swale denoting the Arrow Rock-Georgetown Road (Osceola Trail) are counted as a contributing site. The only non-contributing resources are an altered chicken house/shed, a large machine shed, three modern grain bins and a cistern of unknown date. The period of significance for the property is 1868-c. 1900. These dates represent the date of purchase of the farm by Henry Jones through its period of development as a general farm complex in the late 19th Century.

Elaboration:

Henry Jones was born August 12, 1830 in Delaware, where he was raised and educated. His father was Wakeman Jones, a farmer, state congressman and probate judge. Henry's grandfather, John Jones, fought in the American Revolution. By 1858, Henry had moved to Indiana and on February 12, 1862, married and set up housekeeping with Sarah E. Jones. Sarah was from Warren County, Indiana and was nine years younger than her husband. Henry and Sarah subsequently moved to Iroquois County, Illinois, where their first three children were born: Leroy (b. 1863), Elizabeth ("Lizzie") (b. 1865), and Clement G. (b. 1867).² In 1868 they migrated once again, this time to Pettis County, in central Missouri. In March of that same year, the Henry Jones family purchased 424 acres in Heath's Creek Township at a cost of \$20.00 per acre.

The original acreage was accumulated by Thomas Jopling, who purchased the initial 160 acres of land from the United States government in 1831 and added to his holdings in three additional transactions (1832-1834), totaling just over 400 acres. The Jopling family moved from Virginia

² Jones Family Papers, in possession of Van Gorrell and Betty Bob Jones.

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sometime in the 1820s and during their almost two decades of ownership, established a small family cemetery on the property in a distinctly Southern tradition. The oral record maintains that the cemetery was located in the pasture north of the present Jones (and earlier Jopling) residence, but has since been destroyed and its precise location lost. A list of names of those buried in the cemetery from the late 19th century includes Thomas Jopling, and six other members of the family.³

By all indication, the Joplings, utilizing slave labor, began to significantly improve the land. They cleared and tilled fields and planted fruit trees. Thomas Jopling also built the first substantial dwelling on the property, at the site of the present structure. The location was undoubtedly chosen for several reasons: the accessibility of water (both a creek and nearby spring), the abundance of timber, and its elevation— a knob— which situates the farmstead slightly above the surrounding terrain.⁴ It is uncertain exactly when the original Jopling home was erected or exactly what form it took; however we know that it was of brick construction and appeared on the property during the Joplings' tenure (1831-1848). It was undoubtedly small and probably a one- or two-room single story dwelling. Jopling's slaves would have likely provided much of the labor in the construction the dwelling.⁵ The oral record maintains that a site located approximately ¼ mile from the farmstead is where clay was mined for bricks used in both the early Jopling structure and the later Jones house; bricks were baked in a kiln located nearby.⁶ In 1848, Thomas Jopling sold the property to his son-in-law, William H. Powell, who in turn sold it to James L. and John Richardson, from whom Henry Jones purchased the farm in June 1868.⁷ The Thomas Jopling family evidently purchased new acreage in the area and remained as relatively prosperous farmers in Heath Creek Township through the waning decades of the 19th century.

The Jopling house was located on the site of the present structure, on the east side of what was known as the Arrow Rock-Georgetown Road (also referred to as the Osceola Trail). The trail began as an Indian trail leading to trading posts at Boonville and Arrow Rock, and ran south from the Missouri River into Pettis County. The road was an important North-South route from the time of early settlement, and remnants of the trail can be detected in the topographical landscape west of the house today.⁸

Agriculture

³Jones Family Papers. All the names that appear on the list of those individuals buried in the cemetery are Joplings and Powells.

⁴Little is known about the Jopling family and their farm outside of public records. It is likely that a log structure pre-dated the construction of the brick building.

⁵Van Gorrell Jones, Interview by author, Pettis Co., MO. October, 2006.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Jones Family Papers.

⁸W.A. McVey. Yester Years: A Study of Missouri's First Roads and Transportation Systems in Central Missouri. Self published. Copy on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
Pettis County, Missouri

Upon their arrival in Pettis County, Henry Jones and his family took up temporary residence in the Garrison House, a hotel located in the vicinity of the railroad yard in Sedalia, where they stayed through the winter of 1867-1868. In the spring, Henry Jones viewed and purchased the Jopling-Richardson farm twelve miles northeast of Sedalia, in the vicinity of a community called Pinhook for \$8,451.00.⁹ Henry immediately took up farming livestock and grain crops. The 1870 Agricultural census notes that the Henry Jones farm included 275 acres of improved land and 125 acres of woods at a cash value of \$12,000.00. In addition, Jones declared \$200.00 worth of equipment, and livestock—cattle, horses and swine—with a value of nearly \$2,500.00. He fed his livestock on a harvest of 1,500 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of corn, and 75 tons of hay harvested the previous year. In addition, Jones made a profit of approximately \$300.00 in “orchard produce,” presumably apples. The estimated value of Jones’ farm products for 1869 was just short of \$3,000, making his operation one of the most successful in the township.

The farm was, in fact, more than Jones could manage by himself; he paid approximately \$200.00 in wages to hired help in 1869.¹⁰ Undoubtedly the high price of cattle in 1868-1869 contributed to the success of local farmers like Jones. Improvements in rail transportation in central Missouri and Pettis County in particular in the wake of the Civil War made Midwestern and eastern livestock markets more accessible and greatly stimulated the local economy. The depressed economy of the 1870s, however, had a devastating effect on Missouri farmers. The Agricultural census for 1880 more precisely delineates the improved acreage of the Jones farm as including 125 acres tilled, and 160 acres in permanent pasture, with a value of approximately \$8,000 (roughly the original purchase price in 1868). At the time, Jones declared \$150.00 worth of implements, \$3,000.00 in livestock (now including over 170 head of sheep). In contrast to ten years earlier, the estimated value for Jones’ agricultural products sold in 1879 was only \$600.¹¹

Though agricultural census data for the farm is unavailable after 1880, the Jones family continued to practice mixed agriculture on the farm into the 20th Century. According to family records, the farm raised grain crops such as oats, corn and wheat to support livestock and grew some sugar cane for molasses, likely for home consumption. The farm also raised sheep, cattle and hogs for market and had a milk cow and horses and mules for home use and farming. By the 1920s, the primary crops were hay, wheat corn and oats. According to Jones family oral history, the family drove cattle from the farm to rail stops in either Beaman or Hughesville, Missouri during the 1910s and 1920s, though these drives stopped when current owner Van Jones was a small child. Hogs continued to be raised on the farm until 1979.

⁹James R. and John L. Richardson to Sarah E. Jones, March 23, 1868. The land included four separate parcels, all in T. 47-R. 20-S. 30 and S. 19. Pettis County, Missouri, Deed Books, Recorder's Office, Pettis County Courthouse, Sedalia, MO. Deeds also included in Jones Family Papers.

¹⁰U.S. Bureau of the Census, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Agriculture. Roll 328.

¹¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Agriculture. Roll 221.

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The types of crops and livestock grown on the Jones farm appear to be typical of Pettis County as a whole. In 1904, Pettis County was noted for the quality of its livestock, though "General agriculture claims the county."¹² The four major crops in the county were corn, wheat, hay and oats, and chickens, cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep were the top livestock in number and value.¹³ In 1902 the county also produced over 64,000 pounds of honey, some of which may have come from beehives on the Jones farm tended by Henry Jones.

The 1870 census noted that Jones hired farm help, and this practice continued into the 20th Century. Mr. Bill Bratton and family were tenants on the farm from the 1910s into the 1940s. The family lived in a small house (no longer extant) located north of what is now the machine shed. The Bratton family assisted with the crop farming, livestock raising, and other agricultural chores on the farm. Though the Depression hit the Jones farm hard, the Brattons continued to live in the tenant house throughout the 1930s, working for the use of the house and allowed the use of any food, supplies or equipment available.

In addition to farming, Henry Jones also played an active role in the local community. He helped to oversee the operation of school "subdistrict No. 3 Township 47, Range 20," that was organized in September 1867.¹⁴ In September 1868, just after moving to the area, Henry Jones was appointed secretary of the local school board, assisting in the maintenance of the school and the upkeep of its teachers. Locust Grove School, as it became known, was just east of the Jones Farm and all the children of Henry Jones attended school there.

Architecture

From 1868 through 1878, when the present structure was built, the Joneses occupied the former Jopling house. The Jopling house would continue in use as a summer kitchen after the Joneses built the present house. Eventually the Jopling home was razed and a new summer kitchen was built in 1885. By 1878, Henry and Sarah had a total of seven children ranging in age from 11 months to 17 years, the youngest four born since their immigration to Missouri: Lillis (b. 1869), Cora (b. 1873), Ida (b. 1875), and Henry Clay (b. 1879).¹⁵ With an expanding family and increasing agricultural success as the rural economy recovered from the panic that burdened farmers just a few years earlier, Henry decided to build a more commodious house to meet his family needs. The resultant building undoubtedly reflected some measure of financial success on the part of Henry Jones in the years leading up to its construction.

Work began on the brick making for the Jones house in July 1878. The oral record maintains that

¹² Walter Williams. *The State of Missouri: An Autobiography*. Columbia, MO: E.W. Stephens Press, 1904, p. 474.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Jones Family Papers. "Minutes of subdistrict No. 3, Township 47, Range 20, Pettis Co., MO. September the 14, 1867." Copies on file with the Jones Family.

¹⁵ Jones Family Papers, in possession of Van Gorrell and Betty Bob Jones.

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Henry Jones, a trained carpenter, had designed the basic form and floor plan of the new house himself; a rough sketch made by Jones survives and further confirms this assertion.¹⁶ Jones insisted that the structure face west, and is said to have positioned the southwest and northwest cornerstones based on their relationship with the North Star.¹⁷ Robert Barnhart, served as head carpenter of the project and oversaw a crew of 19 workers and a crew of five masons.¹⁸ The workers lived on site in a barn that was recently erected (1877-1878) approximately 100 yards southeast of the home site from July through the end of the year, when construction was nearly completed. This early barn remained as an integral part of the Jones farming operation until it was razed in 1997.

Jones purchased lumber for framing and flooring and window sashes from J.A. Holmes & Company in St. Louis, Missouri. An invoice from the company dated July 19th, 1878 provides a list of all products purchased from the Holme's lumber yard and notes "Rec. Payment" on the bottom corner. The total cost for the lumber was \$560.00. The lumber, weighing 8000 pounds and sent in two train cars, shipped on July 23. According to correspondence from the company, Jones got "the cheapest freight on lumber that ever left this city" because Holmes had "got on the right side of the man who does the weighing."¹⁹

In preparation for construction, Henry set up a brick yard/kiln on the property, reactivated the clay pit used in the construction of the earlier dwelling and from July through September paid a work crew to fire bricks, while foundations were excavated. A note in family ledgers states that "Hands Commenced Work on Brick Yard July the 29th 1878." By early fall, construction began on the brick foundation and walls; one remaining document notes that masons "commenced work" on September 16, 1878, at a monthly salary of \$16-\$20. The three principal masons on the project were John, Simon, and Tom Rowlett, with two additional laborers. The initial cost of the structure is unknown.²⁰

Clearly Jones wanted a house that would accommodate the needs of his growing family and attest to his agricultural success. The Georgian floor plan that Jones opted for was simple and open: two story, eight-room with central hallways on both floors. Although the Georgian form is not out of place in central Missouri, especially among the most prosperous agriculturalists, it is not particularly common. Indeed the Georgian form had been utilized in rural central Missouri since the 1810s, the finest and most elaborate example of which may be found in John

¹⁶ Henry Jones' pencil sketch of the original plan survives in the Jones Family Papers, in possession of Van Gorrell and Betty Bob Jones.

¹⁷ Van Gorrell Jones interview.

¹⁸ A detailed list of carpenters, masons and laborers is included in the Jones Family Papers.

¹⁹ Jones Family Papers. Correspondence, J.A. Holmes to Henry Jones, July 23, 1878. Letter on file with Van Gorrell and Betty Bob Jones.

²⁰ Lists of Carpenters, masons, and laborers as well as miscellaneous receipts for materials purchased by Henry Jones during construction are included in the Jones Family Papers.

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Sappington's Prairie Park in neighboring Saline County. Perhaps Jones, an Easterner by birth and carpenter by profession decided to utilize a form with which he was intimately familiar, and which would set him apart from his more marginally prosperous neighbors of southern lineage who commonly articulated their success on the form of the I-house. Jones utilized the best materials of the day, including hard pine flooring and a walnut staircase. The roof was of standing-seamed tin construction.

The decorative features of the house are typical of Italianate style architecture which reached its peak in popularity c. 1855-1880.²¹ Popularized by advocates of the picturesque movement such as Andrew Jackson Downing and his pattern books, the style was adaptable to both rural and urban settings.²² Though many examples of the style have asymmetrical massing, the Henry Jones Farm is an example of the more cubic and symmetrical plan and styling. The original block of the house is rectangular in plan with the widest part, the façade, facing west. The symmetrical façade with low pitched hipped roof is typical of the cubic form of the Italianate style. Though a widows walk tops the roof instead of a more traditional copula, a roof feature is seen on many high style examples of Italianate architecture. The bracketed cornice is simple, but the single bay porch has lovely details, including squared Doric columns and a flat roof lined with scrolled balustrades.

In late 1885 the summer kitchen (originally the Jopling home) was razed and a new kitchen was built on the same foundation; it was still a separate building from the main house. Wooden porches were built around the north, south and west sides of the new kitchen. An extant receipt in the Jones family papers from the S. P. Johns lumberyard in Sedalia (dated November 24, 1885) notes that \$135.29 was spent for materials used in the construction of the new structure.

In 1906, the youngest of Henry Jones' children, Henry Clay, married Virginia Gorrell, who was also born and raised in rural Pettis County to a locally prominent family. Henry Clay, now 27 years of age and working the farm with his father made arrangements to continue living in the family home. That same year the structure underwent several important changes. First, an "apartment" with back-to-back kitchens was built. Also, a basement was excavated under the dining room in the southeast corner of the building. The basement had an exterior entrance leading down from the back porch, so that a wood-burning furnace could be installed. Later, in the 1920s, the breezeway (porch) between the kitchen and the house was enclosed. In 1924, an enclosure was added to connect the living structure and the summer kitchen.

Though the house is the centerpiece of the farm, several extant outbuildings remain and are indicative both of the agricultural use of the property and of typical rural outbuildings of the late 19th Century. The 1890s appears to have been a prosperous time for the farm and several of the

²¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998, p. 214.

²² Jeffery Howe, ed. *The Houses We Live In*. San Diego: Thunder Bay Press, 2002, p. 207.

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outbuildings date from this period including the transverse crib barn, buggy house, and tenant cottage.

The transverse-crib "bank" barn was built in 1892, but houses many tools and other artifacts from earlier buildings. This versatile building has been used for storage, as a workshop, and has housed equipment, cattle, swine and sheep. A large hayloft has been used for hay and feed storage. The tenant cottage, constructed in 1890 and moved to its current location on the farm in 1907, was used as living quarters for temporary farm workers. This was one of two tenant houses on the property, the other being torn down due to deterioration in about 1940.

The site also boasts a buggy barn. This building housed the family's buggy and horse used for transportation to town and to neighboring farms. The buggy barn was later converted for use as garage and housed the family's Maxwell open car for many years. It is now used for storage.

In 1986, the Jones Farmstead was designated as a Missouri Century Farm. The historic division of fields, pastures and wooded land is unchanged. The timber is east and south of the house, fields and pastures are to the west and north. All the land is fenced to protect crops while cattle can graze and feed in designated lots. Present fencing is post and wire and electric fencing. Croplands, timber area, pastures, the farm yard and outbuildings, and long lane leading to the farmstead constitute an effective physical link to the property's period of significance.

Henry Jones Family

Henry Jones died October 20, 1920 and Sarah E. Jones died February 1, 1923. Prior to their deaths gifts of land were given to each of their surviving children "at the outset of their careers." Henry Clay [Clay] and Virginia, who were living in the home at the time of Henry and Sarah's deaths, continued to live in the house after the death of Henry and Sarah. The couple also shared the house with Clay's unmarried sister Lillis. Clay and Virginia Gorrell Jones lived in the family home for the rest of their lives, and would raise eight children of their own on the farm. The children were: Henry Nathan [July 1907]; Phillip Clay [June 1908]; Virginia Louise [January 1911]; Sarah Catherine [January 1915]; Clment Leroy [June 1917]; Mary Evelyn [January 1920]; Charles B. [March 1922]; Van Gorrell [February 1924].

The Great Depression had severe consequences for the Jones Family. In 1929, Henry Clay and Virginia "lost" their portion of the Henry Jones land, defaulting to McFarland and Haines. Lillis, daughter of Henry and Sarah, though crippled by rheumatoid arthritis, managed to keep her portion of the Jones farm. Between 1929 and 1947, Lillis acquired land from each of her siblings, reuniting the original acreage of the Henry Jones farmstead under a single owner, except for 146 acres of land purchased by Henry Clay and Virginia's youngest son, Van Gorrell Jones and his wife Betty Bob in 1947. In the 1950s, Lillis Jones updated the home and installed electricity, plumbing and replaced the wood burning furnace with a coal furnace.

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In 1965, Lillis Jones died and her heirs once again broke up the acreage of the original Jones Farm. Van and Betty Bob began the process of reconsolidating the farmstead. The consolidation and acquisition was accomplished through 14 quit claim deeds, reuniting the original acreage in 1966. Soon after, in 1968, Van's parents, Henry Clay and Virginia, died.

In 1968, Van Gorrell and Betty Bob Jones began the alterations to the ell and the main house. The interior was updated, though significant historic features were maintained. In 1969, Van, Betty Bob, and their four children moved into the home. Van and Betty Bob continue to live in the house and have maintained and restored the significant historic features of the house.

Since 1868, the property has been continuously owned and farmed by Henry Jones or his descendants and the house has been occupied by three generations of the Jones Family. Three generations of couples also celebrated fiftieth wedding anniversaries in the home.

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UTM References

1. 15/485534/4298644
2. 15/486245/4298614
3. 15/487056/4297787
4. 15/487040/4296897
5. 15/485504/4297398

Verbal Boundary Description

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section number nineteen (19), the north half of the northwest fractional quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number thirty (30); all in township number fourth seven (47) north of range number twenty (20) west of the fifth principal meridian in the county of Pettis and State of Missouri.

And

The southwest fractional quarter of section number nineteen(10), in township number forty seven (47) north of range number twenty (20) west of the fifth principal meridian in the county of Pettis and State of Missouri.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Henry Jones Farmstead is an irregular rectangular tract that contains the nucleus of the farmstead including the house, outbuildings and the original 400 acres of farmland purchased by Henry Jones in 1868.

Form Prepared by:

Brett Rogers, Historian
1136 7th Street
Boonville, MO 63233
Original draft
November 30, 2007

Betty Bob Jones
17000 Highway EE
Sedalia, MO 65301
Research and revisions
July 2008

Tiffany Patterson, MO SHPO
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Editing and revisions
July 2008

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Jones, Henry, Farmstead
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Photo Log:

Unless noted, the following is true for all photographs:

Jones, Henry Farmstead

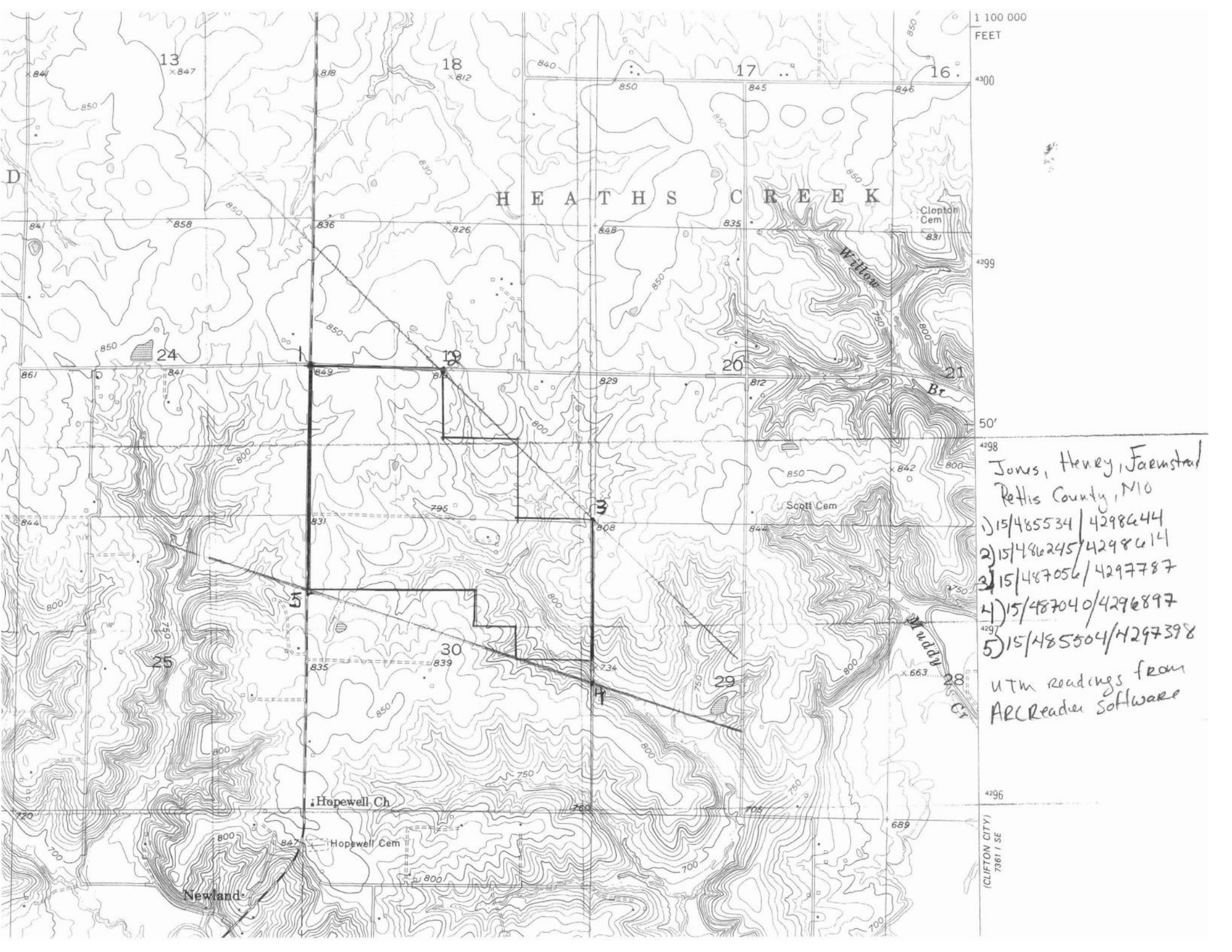
Pettis County, Missouri

Photographer: Nancy Jones

Date of photos: June 2008

Location of negatives: Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO

1. Henry Jones House, west façade, looking east.
2. Henry Jones House, south elevation, looking north northwest
3. Henry Jones House, rear (east) wall of ell, looking northwest.
4. Henry Jones House, north elevation, looking south.
5. Henry Jones House, east elevation of main house and north wall of ell, looking southwest.
6. Henry Jones House, interior central hall stair detail, looking east.
7. Henry Jones House, interior door detail, looking south.
8. Henry Jones House, rear yard with outbuildings, looking northeast.
9. Tenant House, looking northeast.
10. Buggy House, looking east.
11. Shed, looking southeast.
12. Barn and cistern, located northwest of Henry Jones House, looking northwest.
13. Barn, located south of main house, looking south.
14. Pasture and Henry Jones House, looking east northeast.
15. Pasture and road swale, looking west from Henry Jones House.



Jones, Henry, Farmstead
Retlis County, MO
1) 15/485534 / 4298644
2) 15/486245 / 4298614
3) 15/487056 / 4297787
4) 15/487040 / 4296897
5) 15/485504 / 4297398
UTM readings from
ARCReader Software



Jones, Heney, Farmstead Pettis County, Missouri



Jones, Heney, Faemstead Pettis County, MO



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Henry Jones Farmstead

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Jones, Henry, Farmstead

Pettis County, MO



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Pettis County, MO



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